

CAMELFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1967

Health Area Office,
Launceston,
Cornwall

WILLIAM PATERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



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CAMELFORD RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Members of the Public Health Committee 1967

Chairman - Cllr. M.Olde

Vice-Chairman - Cllr. T.B. Wakeham

Cllr. R.J.E. Abraham

" S.J. Adams

" R.T. Bennett

" R.S. Bonner

" W.H. Boundy

" W.J.P. Boyd

" H. Bray

W W.J.P. Coggin

" J.R. Collett

" D.T. Cowling

" F. Davey

" R.W. Flower

" W.P. Gard

" W.J. Harris

" M.H. Hicks

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" Miss J.M. Peet

" F.R. Routley

" B.L. Setchell

" Mrs. J.M. Symons

" J. Ward

" W. Ward

" F.J.W. Whiting

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority:

Medical Officer of Health

W. Paterson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

also holds appointments of :

Medical Officer of Health - Launceston Rural District Council

Launceston Borough Council

Bude-Stratton Urban District Council

Stratton Rural District Council

Health Area Medical Officer - Area 6 Cornwall County Council

School Medical Officer :

Cornwall County Council

Public Health Inspector

D.H. Westwell, A.M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., D.M.A.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	52,544
Population	6,950
No. of separate dwellings occupied	2,720
Rateable Value 1967	£178,217
Product of ld. rate	£727

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 estimate population</u>
Legitimate	75	40	35	12.2
Illegitimate	10	5	5	
<u>Stillbirths</u>	1	1	-	12 (per 1,000 births)
<u>Deaths</u> (all causes)	96	49	47	13.8

Deaths from Puerperal Causes :-
Puerperal and post-
abortive sepsis NIL
Other Puerperal Causes NIL

Infant Mortality (Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births)

- - - -

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	5	7	12
Measles(all ages)			NIL
Whooping Cough (all ages)			NIL
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)			NIL

To the Chairman and Councillors of the Rural
District of Camelford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical
Officer of Health for the year 1967.

The vital statistics show an increase of one in the number of
deaths compared with the figure for 1966, and births were fifteen fewer
than in the previous year. This produced an unfavourable balance of
deaths over births, with eleven more deaths than births. The Registrar-
General's estimate of the mid-year population, however, showed an
increase of 10 to 6,900. Heart disease took its customary place at the
head of the list of causes of death, followed once more by cancer and
vascular lesions of the nervous system, in that order. There were no
infant deaths, but one stillbirth was recorded during the year.

The incidence of notifiable infectious disease once more was low.

In the sanitary circumstances of the District, the Council's
housing programme continued, and included the Highfield Road scheme in
Camelford. Sewerage and sewage disposal in various parts of the District
continued to receive much attention.

I should like to thank Mr. D.H. Westwell, the Council's Surveyor
and Public Health Inspector, who has provided the information contained
in the environmental section of this report. To Mr. Hawkey, the Clerk of the
Council, and his staff, I am indebted for much help and I am glad to
continue the record of my appreciation of the co-operation of the General
Medical Practitioners of the district.

It is a pleasure, once again, to acknowledge the Council's constant
encouragement and support.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM PATERSON

Medical Officer of Health

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (in acres) 52,544. Camelford Rural District extends from Delabole Point in Port Isaac Bay to Strangles Beach, north of Boscastle, inland to St. Clether and south to St. Breward, and consists for the most part of three plateaux 400 ft., 700 ft., and 1,100 ft. above sea level.

The geology of the District is very complex, due to much faulting and over-thrusting. The rocks in the area west of the River Camel are Upper Devonian, and it is in these beds that the famous Delabole Slate has been quarried for several centuries. Along the northern boundary running east to west is the Davidstow anti-cline, the northern flank of which disappears under the culm measures near Boscastle.

The beds in the anti-cline can be seen in the Tintagel Cliff Sections. Black shales, slates and volcanics are well exposed. East of the River Camel is the granite mass of Bodmin Moor and at St. Breward a fine silver-grey granite of the highest quality is quarried.

Population - The Registrar General has estimated the population for the mid-year 1967 to be 6,950 compared with 6,940 in the previous year.

Deaths. The total number of deaths assigned to the District for the year was 96 compared with 95 for 1966. The crude death rate based on the mid-year population was 13.8 compared with 13.68 in the previous year.

The following table has been compiled for comparison with previous years :

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Recorded Rate</u>
1963	100	51	49	14.53
1964	89	47	42	12.787
1965	116	54	62	16.76
1966	95	56	39	13.68
1967	96	49	47	13.80

In order to compare the mortality in the District with the mortality for England and Wales, it is necessary to make a correction to allow for the difference in age and sex distribution of the two populations. This is done by applying to the crude death rate of the District, an "Area Comparability Factor" which has been estimated by the Registrar General as 0.70 for the District.

The Standardised Death Rate, therefore, is 9.66 which may be compared with that of 11.2 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Births The number of live births assigned to this District was 85 compared with 100 in 1966. The rate per thousand of the population was 12.2. When the Registrar General's Area Comparability Factor for births (1.24) is applied to this figure, the Standardised Birth Rate of 15.128 for this District compares with 17.2 (provisional) for England and Wales.

Stillbirths. There was one stillbirth during 1967.

Illegitimate Births. There were ten illegitimate births assigned to this District during the year, five male and five female. Shown as a proportion of the total number of live births, this represents 11.7 per cent.

Maternal Mortality. No case of death during pregnancy was recorded.

Infant Mortality. There were no infant deaths in 1967.

NOTE: Vital Statistics. It is important that too much weight should not be attached to small variations in these rates from one year to the other, particularly where relatively small populations are involved - attention should rather be paid to the trend of these rates over a period of years.

MORTALITY TABLE

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2	3
11. Malignant neoplasm, lungs, bronchus	1	1	2
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	3	3	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	-	1
16. Diabetes	-	-	-
17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system	4	3	7
18. Coronary disease, angina	13	8	21
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	2	3
20. Other heart disease	13	13	26
21. Other circulatory disease	3	3	6
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	-	1	1
24. Bronchitis	1	1	2
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined causes	1	4	5
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents	3	4	7
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
	49	47	96

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

General Medical Services

General medical services under Part IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by medical practitioners resident in the district and in adjoining districts, all of whom undertake maternity medical services.

County Council Services.

- I Health Department. The County Council is the local health authority for the purposes of Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and provides the following services in the district :-
- (a) Midwifery and Home Nursing : Nurse-midwives are provided to attend general nursing and midwifery cases in the home.
 - (b) Health Visiting: Health Visitors are available to give advice on health matters in the home or at the clinic. Originally concerned with the care of mothers and young children, which is still their basic function, they are increasingly concerned with other age groups, particularly the aged. Some health visitors combine this work with general nursing and midwifery. All act also as school nurses.
 - (c) Infant Welfare Centres : Monthly Infant Welfare Clinics are held at Camelford and Delabole.
 - (d) Dental Clinic : Priority dental treatment for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children is available at the Dental Clinic at the Health Clinic, Launceston, and at Wadebridge.
 - (e) Vaccination and Immunisation. Facilities for vaccination against smallpox and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and for poliomyelitis vaccination, are provided at the Child Welfare Clinic or by the supply of materials to the family doctor.
 - (f) Home Help Service : Home Helps are employed to provide domestic help for households in certain circumstances, a charge being made for this service according to the means of the person concerned.
 - (g) Ambulance Service : A service of ambulances for the conveyance of sick, accident and emergency cases is provided. For sitting cases, utilicon sitting case vehicles are used. When appropriate, some such cases are carried by the Hospital Car Service, a voluntary organisation. Day-to-day administration of the service is carried out from Ambulance Control, Bodmin.

- (h) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care: A full-time tuberculosis health visitor is provided for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. District nurses are available to assist in the home treatment of such persons when required by the Chest Physician or family doctor. Routine tuberculin testing and, if necessary, B.C.G. vaccination (i.e. vaccination against tuberculosis) is provided for senior school children.

Certain special investigations are carried out in other types of illness by district health visitors, while health education is carried out by the County's medical and nursing staff.

- (i) Mental Health : The County Council has certain responsibilities in connection with the ascertainment of mental ill-health and mental deficiency, with the provision of statutory supervision, etc. for mental defectives living in the community, and with the provision of after-care following treatment for mental illness. The Mental Welfare Officer for the District works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

- II Education Department : As local education authority, the County Council is responsible for the School Health Service, which provides the following :-

Periodic Medical Inspection of pupils
Cleanliness Surveys of pupils
Dental Inspection and Treatment of pupils
Ascertainment of handicapped pupils in need of special education
Treatment Clinics as follows :-

Dental Clinic - at the Health Clinic, Launceston and Wadebridge
Child Guidance - by arrangement at Launceston Child Guidance Clinic

- III Welfare Department : This service is concerned with the welfare of the aged, and with that of various categories of handicapped persons. It is concerned also with the provision of temporary accommodation in certain circumstances for persons in urgent need thereof. The Welfare Officer for the district works from the Health Area Office, Launceston.

Hospital Services.

The South Western Regional Hospital Board is the hospital authority for the area.

In-patient and out-patient facilities are provided by the Royal Cornwall Infirmary, Truro, the East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin, Launceston Hospital and hospitals in Plymouth and elsewhere. Cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Scott Hospital, Plymouth, and the Isolation Hospital, Truro, and tuberculosis patients to Tehidy Hospital or Didworthy Chest Hospital. Mental hospital accommodation is provided by St. Lawrence's Hospital and Laninval House, Bodmin, and by Moorfields Hospital, Ivybridge, Devon.

An Orthopaedic Clinic is held at the East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin, and physiotherapy clinics are held at Tavistock Hospital, Dawfield Hospital, Holsworthy and at Bodmin. Chest clinic sessions are held at Launceston Hospital and at the East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin. An ophthalmic clinic for school and pre-school children is held periodically at the Health Clinic, Launceston, and at Camelford. A specialist ante-natal clinic is held in Launceston weekly.

Laboratory Facilities

These are provided by the Public Health Laboratories, Exeter, and Plymouth, to which specimens for bacteriological examination are submitted.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Your Public Health Inspector reports :-

WATER SUPPLY

The North and Mid Cornwall Water Board is responsible for public water supplies throughout the Council's area. During the year, new mains were laid to Boscastle to supplement the existing supply and the construction of a new reservoir at Boscastle was started at the end of the year.

Only the smallest hamlets are now without mains water and of these, the provision of a supply to St. Clether is probably the most urgent.

The hamlet of Treligga is supplied by a private system and the quantity available is inadequate at the height of the holiday season if the weather is dry.

WATER SAMPLES, 1967.

(a) Bacteriological

	<u>Excellent</u> <u>(Class 1)</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u> <u>(Class 2)</u>	<u>Suspicious</u> <u>(Class 3)</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u> <u>(Class 4)</u>
Public Piped Supplies	69	9	3	5
Private Supplies	14	-	1	8
Total	83	9	4	13

(b) Chemical

	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Public Piped Supplies	-	-
Private Supplies	1	-
Total	1	-

The unsatisfactory sample reports on public water supplies are mostly in respect of the Boscastle supply and reference has already been made to improvements which have been put in hand.

The unsatisfactory results experienced with private supplies are dealt with individually as they arise.

Estimated number of dwellings supplied from public water mains.

<u>Parish</u>	<u>No. of dwellings</u>	<u>Mains into House</u>	<u>Standpipes</u>	<u>Private Supplies</u>
Advent	52	18	-	34
Davidstow	127	40	-	87
Forrabury & Minster	297	241	6	50
Camelford	550	398	-	152
Lesnewth	26	-	-	26
Michaelstow	66	17	-	49
Otterham	59	14	6	39
St. Breward	273	227	-	46
St. Clether	42	-	-	42
St. Juliot	71	36	-	35
St. Teath	637	563	-	74
Tintagel	590	488	-	102
Trevalga	27	-	-	27
Totals	2817	2042	12	763

The natural fluoride content of the mains water is in the region of 0.1 parts per million.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The Council has provided sewerage systems in Tintagel, Boscastle, St. Breward, St. Teath, Delabole, Treknow and Camelford. The Tintagel and Boscastle systems have three sea outfalls which discharge directly into the Atlantic Ocean. All are a considerable distance away from bathing beaches and the tidal currents do not cause any discharge of crude sewage on to accessible beaches.

A sewerage scheme for the village of Trewarmett was completed during the year.

Difficulties have been experienced with the quality of the effluents from the St. Teath and Camelford works, the effluents falling considerably short of required standards. Remedial works were put in hand and these difficulties have now been largely overcome.

Reference was made, in last year's report, to the unsatisfactory condition of Delabole works. Approval has been received for the works to be completely reconstructed and it is hoped that it will be possible to commence reconstruction during 1968.

A scheme of sewage disposal for Halstone has also been prepared but, due to the financial situation, it is unlikely that this can be proceeded with immediately.

Of the villages still without satisfactory drainage arrangements and for which schemes have not yet been prepared, Tresparrett, Valley Truckle and Trebarwith Strand are probably the ones requiring most urgent attention.

Public Cleansing

A comprehensive scheme of refuse collection is available to all properties in the district. Kerb side collection is carried out on a weekly basis.

Refuse disposal is by crude tipping into old quarries at Bowithick, Camelford, Michaelstow and Treburgett. It is hoped to make some improvement in this arrangement during next year, although the limited funds available will probably make fully controlled tipping impossible.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council employs a full time operator. The service is free to house-holders and the work is generally carried out on a contract basis for commercial or agricultural properties.

Mole destruction is also undertaken.

HOUSING

Sub-standard Housing

During the year, some six houses were the subject of formal action by the Council under the Housing Acts as unfit properties incapable of being made fit at reasonable cost.

Improvement Grants

	<u>Standard Grants</u>	<u>Discretionary Grants</u>
Applications received	28	2
Applications Approved	27	2
Applications refused	1	-
Amount of Grants paid	£2861	£1824

New housing by Local Authority

Nineteen new dwellings were completed by the Council during the year. Work was also started on a housing scheme of some forty-four dwellings at Highfield Road, Camelford. These will be the first dwellings built by the Council to the "Parker Morris" standard, and it is anticipated that when they are completed there will only be a very limited number of applicants on the housing list.

The main problem likely to face the Council in the immediate future is the provision of adequate accommodation for the elderly.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk

There are fourteen dealers registered under the Milk and Dairies General Regulations, 1959, for the distribution of milk. The result of bacteriological samples taken in the district during the year were as follows :-

	<u>Number of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	14	14	-
Sterilised	4	4	-
Untreated	6	4	2

Ice-cream

There are forty-three premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream.

General

No formal action was taken in respect of unsatisfactory food premises during 1967.

Condemnation of Unsound Food

The following food stuffs were voluntarily surrendered for destruction :-

11 lbs.	ham
286	assorted Ice Cream/Iced Lollies (Freezer breakdown)
32 lbs.	cod
9 "	chicken
11 "	haddock
3 "	kippers
37 "	assorted meat products (Pies,rissoles,etc.)
16 "	chips (frozen)
17 "	fish fingers
26 "	peas
9 "	runner beans
4 "	broad beans
2 "	pork sausages
2 "	puff pastry (frozen)

Slaughter Houses and Knackers Yards

There are no licensed slaughter houses in the district. The operation of the one licensed knackers yard did not give rise to any complaint during the year.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

Two site licences were issued in respect of new caravan sites and at the end of the year there were fourteen site licences covering a total of 271 caravans in force.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which came into force in 1964, brings the control over the working conditions in offices and shops up to a much more comprehensive and stringent level than has previously existed.

Number and type of premises registered at end of year

	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Employees</u>
Offices	13	68
Retail Shops	40	111
Wholesale Shops/Warehouses	8	19
Catering Establishments/Canteens	4	20
Fuel Storage Depots	2	2
	67	220

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Classified List of Registered Factories as at 31st
December, 1967.

<u>Nature of Employment</u>	<u>Power</u>	<u>Non-power</u>
1. Blacksmiths	-	1
2. Motor Repairs, Garages	5	2
3. Carpentry, Joinery and Sawmills	3	2
4. Monumental Masons	-	-
5. Plumbers	-	-
6. Bakeries	1	-
7. Coach Painters	-	-
8. Granite Works	1	-
9. Knitwear	1	3
10. Bootmaker, Harness and Boot Repairs	-	-
11. Pottery Manufacturing	2	-
12. Cheese	1	-
13. Processing Slate Granules	1	-
14. Engineering	1	-
15. Concrete Products	3	-
16. Egg Packing and Grading	2	-
17. Cabinet Maker	-	1
18. Animal Foodstuffs	1	-
19. Domestic Electrical Repairs	1	-
20. Building Works	1	-
21. Jobbing Engineering	1	-

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961, are attached as an appendix to this report in accordance with circular 1/60 of the Ministry of Health

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 deals with the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention. It places on the Council the duty of securing the necessary care and attention for persons who :

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The action is taken on the certificate of the medical officer of health, and involves the making of an order, by a court of summary jurisdiction, for the removal of the person concerned to a suitable hospital or other place. The order is effective for up to three months and is renewable by the court for similar periods. It applies mainly to aged persons living in insanitary surroundings to whom the other conditions of the section apply, and is taken, as a rule, only after the failure of all efforts to persuade the individual to enter voluntarily some institution where the necessary care and attention are available.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, modified the procedure to allow of the removal of such persons in conditions of urgency on the order of a single magistrate after the submission of certificates by the Medical Officer of Health and one other medical practitioner, for a maximum period of three weeks. This period may be extended, if necessary, by the action laid down by Section 47 of the main Act.

During the year, it was unnecessary to take any action under these Acts.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES.

The infectious diseases which are statutorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health are the following :- Smallpox, cholera, diphtheria, membranous croup, erysipelas, scarlet fever, typhus fever, typhoid fever, paratyphoid fever, relapsing fever, plague, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, malaria, dysentery, periperal pyrexia, ophthalmia neonatorum, acute primary pneumonia, acute influenzal pneumonia, whooping cough, measles, acute encephalitis, meningococcal infection, anthrax, leprosy, infective jaundice and food poisoning.

The monthly incidence of infectious disease is shown in Table III.

Smallpox. No case was reported during the year, in the course of which 35 primary vaccinations and 9 re-vaccinations were carried out.

Diphtheria. No cases were notified during the year. 75 children received a complete course of primary immunisation, the triple antigen against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus being used in almost all cases. 105 children received reinforcing injections.

Measles. Nine cases were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis. No case of this disease was notified during the year, in the course of which 79 persons received a complete course of oral vaccination and 112 received a reinforcing dose.

Food Poisoning. No cases of food poisoning were notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

	<u>Males</u>		<u>Females</u>	
	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-Pul.</u>
Cases on Register 31.12.66	16	6	4	4
No. of cases notified during the year	1	-	1	-
Cases Restored	-	-	-	-
Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-
Cases Removed	3	-	1	1
Total on Register 31.12.67	14	6	4	3

No action was found to be necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, in connection with persons suffering from pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which deals with the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for treatment of tuberculosis patients and the County Council for the prevention of spread of the disease and after-care of the patients.

Out-patients and contacts are seen by the Chest Physicians at the Chest Clinics at Launceston Hospital, and East Cornwall Hospital, Bodmin. The County Council Tuberculosis Health Visitors attend the Clinics, follow up the patients in their homes, trace contacts and sources of infection and thus acting as most valuable and essential "Liaison Officers" between the curative and preventive services, bridge a most alarming gap.

All susceptible contacts in the District are offered B.C.G. Vaccination, and most avail themselves of this method of protection.

The scheme for B.C.G. Vaccination of susceptible school children continued during the year, again with an excellent response.

OTHER DISEASES

Cancer of the Lung. The deaths of one male and one female from this cause were notified during the year. The total of lung cancer deaths since 1949 is now 35, 26 male and 9 female. During the same period, there have been 112 male and 142 female deaths from all forms of cancer.

Cancer of the Cervix. The Cervical Cytology Clinic at Launceston came into operation again in January, 1967 as the Area Pathological Laboratory became able once more to accept specimens for examination, having overcome the staffing difficulties, which led to the suspension of the clinic in the previous year.

Women between the ages of 30 and 55 years are accepted for this form of examination. The clinic at Launceston serves the whole of the Health Area and beyond. For the convenience of residents in the Camelford Rural District, it was also possible to introduce sessions in the Rural District Centre, and this was continued throughout 1967.

During the year, 501 specimens from the whole of the Health Area were submitted to the laboratory. One case of obvious cancer of the cervix was discovered, and was referred for urgent treatment. Two further suspicious cases were referred for more detailed investigation.

TABLE I

TUBERCULOSIS

Age and Sex Distribution of Cases and Deaths - 1967

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>New Cases</u>				<u>Deaths</u>			
	<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>		<u>Pul.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE II

VITAL STATISTICS

<u>YEAR</u>	<u>POPULATION (Estimated)</u>	<u>BIRTHS</u>		<u>DEATHS</u>			
		<u>Number</u>	<u>Crude Rate</u>	<u>Under 1 year</u>		<u>All ages</u>	
				<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Rate</u>
1963	6,880	109	15.84	2	18.34	100	14.53
1964	6,960	94	13.505	-	-	89	12.787
1965	6,920	87	12.57	1	16.76	116	16.76
1966	6,940	100	14.409	-	-	95	13.68
1967	6,950	85	12.2	-	-	96	13.80

TABLE III

Monthly Incidence of Notifiable Diseases (Other than Tuberculosis)

	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apl.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Cases	-	3	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9
	-	3	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	9

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	No figures available	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	25	do.	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Author- ity (excluding out-workers' Premises)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total	34	-	Nil	Nil

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)					
Overcrowding (Section 2)					
Unreasonable temperature (Section 3)					
Inadequate Ventilation (Section 4)					
Ineffective drainage of floors (Section 6)					
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective					
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to cutwork)					
Total					

PART VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	6	-	-	-	-	-

